WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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When "Peace" is Declared!

From THE SPUR (London).

A NURSERY RHYME.

Sing a song of Europe,
Where the colors fly;
Four and twenty millions
In the trenches lie;
When the war was opened
The shells began to sing.
Wasn't that a funny way
To honor God and King?

The Kings review the soldiers,
Marching in the park;
The Queens sit in the parlour,
Where the nobles lark;
The merchants send the prices
Soaring to the sky,
While the common fellows at the front
For "their country" bleed and die.

The Passing Show.

The first law of nature—self preservation—has seemingly been abolished.

A new league is being formed in Sydney to push conscription—on to the other fellow.

Cupidity waxes fat where there is stupidity. Increasing prices, rents and interest are signs of stupidity.

Honest criticism of the ruling class is becoming more dangerous the longer the war lasts.

A London daily paper says, "War is £ s. d." Those who have been at it tell us that it is simply hell.

On June 29, Prime Minister Asquith inaugurated a National Thrift Campaign at the Mansion House in London. To pay her Cabinet Ministers £4,246 a year each, Britain has to economise while the war lasts.

Despite all the talk about thrift and national economy, Britain is still spending three millions annually on Foreign Missions, and over twenty millions on religion generally.

"If we do not win this war, I do not think that I shall have any diocese left," says the Bishop of Pretoria.

The Bishop doesn't know that Kaiserism and Churchianity get along quite well together.

A London newspaper has been complaining that women do not often get a chance to occupy pulpits in the churches, and says that the clergy object. Of course they do. They don't mind women being employed in other jobs, but they object to cheap labor in preaching.

"This war is to be won, not merely by high explosives, but by personal piety, and by the prayers of the saints," says the Rev. H. B. Chapman. If this is so, the Allies will have a tough job. The Kaiser and his saints are first-rate prayers, and they seem to have a fair amount of munitions also.

There was a tremendous rush of politicians to take the late Sergeant Larkin's place—not at the front, but in Parliament. Nine offered to fill his vacant seat, but none offered to shoulder his gun.

Germanton, a N.S.W. town, has had its name changed to Holbrook. A bad attack of Germanitis struck the district, and as the epidemic seemed to last, the local aldermen resolved to prescribe, and they hit upon the happy remedy of changing the patient's name. The town will make rapid progress towards recovery now that it has risen to the occasion and "done its bloomin' duty."

"No man is bound to respect a law that infringes on human rights," so says the American "Appeal to Reason." Our Labor Party has just abolished all human rights, and men can now be arrested and detained during Senator Pearce's pleasure.

Tom Barker, editor of "Direct Action," was so arrested and detained under the War Precautions Act last week, bail being refused. What the charge is no one knows, and under the new Act none seems necessary.

In moving the second reading of the War Precautions Act (No. 3), the Minister for Defence, Senator Pearce, said: "I can assure honorable Senators that I realise it is a most unpleasant thing to deprive anyone of his liberty, and that this action ought not to be taken without the fullest consideration and after the most careful inquiring. The love of liberty is inborn in all of us, and a fellow-being should not be deprived of his freedom except after the fullest inquiry into all the circumstances. . . . It is one of the most disagreeable tasks imposed on a Minister to deprive any person of his liberty; but at the same time, in the interests of the Commonwealth, it is sometimes essential that this step should be taken. I would point out, however, that the essential difference between the administration of this Act and the administration of the ordinary criminal law is this: It would be against the interests of the Commonwealth is we were to disclose the reasons for everything we do, because that would probably defeat any action taken in the interests of the Commonwealth and the Realm. Therefore, the various governments of the Empire have been compelled to pass this legislation, although it is against the principle of habeas corpus, and against the privileges which the British nation has always treasured."

There we have it made plain. Under the ordinary criminal law a trial in open court and evidence before conviction are essential. Under this Act the Minister says it is different, and he is not bound to disclose the reasons for anything the Government may do.

Senator Pearce further explained that the step taken had really been taken to preserve the privileges "which the British nation has always treasured," because "if full liberty were given to alien subjects, or even to naturalised aliens, and if they were able to make use of the sources of our information, they would have an immense advantage. Especially would this be the case with those who were disaffected and were trying to do things against the interests of the Commonwealth."

It is significant that the first arrests made under the new Act have been of those who are "disaffected."

"I feel," said Senator Pearce, "that an explanation is needed for the introduction of this legislation in the interim between the judgment of the Supreme Court and the judgment of the High Court on appeal; but I believe honorable Senators will see that this is a sufficient explanation, and one which will relieve us of any charge of trying to upset the judgment of the Supreme Court by legislation. We are not trying to do that. We are endeavouring to make good defects which the Supreme Court has pointed out exist in our legislation, and we are making provision to safeguard our interests in the event of the High Court concurring in the judgment of the Supreme Court."

So the Minister admits that the Supreme Court has pointed out "defects" in the previous Act. And the Government apparently anticipates that the High Court will back up the Supreme Court's decision, and has introduced the new legislation to strengthen its position against future appeals.

Now we arrive at this position: Charles Jackson is in jail under the old Act, which has been declared by the Supreme Court to be ultra vires; and the Government is contesting the appeal of J. Quinton against a conviction under the Act, which the Government is so dubious about that it has felt an imperative necessity to pass amending legislation.

Speaking on the Amending War Precautions Act in the Senate, Mr. Keating said: "This Parliament possesses absolute power to enact the legislation that is embodied in this Bill. It can by this measure deprive any subject in the Commonwealth of his liberty."

While Senator Keating was speaking, Senator Pearce interposed and said: "The beginning and the end of the matter is when the Minister says that he is satisfied?" And Senator Keating replied: "Yes; in this Bill."

Under the Act then, Senator Pearce has power to arrest and detain anyone he thinks should be detained and they cannot get a trial.

In the debate it was suggested that an arrested person should have an opportunity of having his case investigated, if only in camera, and Senator Pearce said: "There is that opportunity now, but it is not a right."

Senator Millen, ex-Minister for Defence, in opening his speech on the second reading, said: "If, eighteen months ago, any member of this Chamber has asked if he would ever vote to place in the hands of a Minister the right to arrest anybody in the community, and throw him into custody, and keep him there as long as he thought fit, without granting any trial, until, in the picturesque language suggested to me by Senator Stewart, he rotted there, not one of us would have entertained the suggestion for a moment. . . . The very thought of placing in the hands of any one man the power to lock anybody else up, and deny him the right to go to some tribunal to prove whether he is properly in custody or not, is foreign to all the ideas that we have entertained since we arrived at a thinking age."

Later in his speech Senator Millen withdrew his objection to the Bill, and admitted that the Minister should be given the powers asked for.

In replying to the debate Senator Pearce said regarding the arrest of a suspect, and the proposal to give him a trial: "Having arrested him, we are then to disclose to him the means by which we discovered him, so that he may be in a position to warn all his colleagues throughout Australia to avoid certain channels, because it was through those channels that we were enabled to lay him by the heels. Is not that a lovely proposition? With what joy it would be welcomed by the German Secret Service if it were adopted in France, England or Russia? One can understand how the Chief of the Secret Service in Germany, upon hearing that Senator Millen's proposal had been adopted by England, would rub his hands with glee and exclaim, 'These English are bigger fools than I thought them to be, and I thought they were very big fools indeed.'"

After the Minister had spoken, the Second Reading was carried, and the Senate went into Committee, when Senator Pearce moved amendments which will have the effect of validating the regulations declared ultra vires by the Courts. This, as Senator Keating pointed out, will do what the Minister had said they did not aim at. It will nullify and render futile such appeals as those of Wallach and Quinton. In justification the Minister for Defence said: "I want to remind the Committee that another regulation dealing with recruiting has been challenged by one of the minor Courts. It will be seen, therefore, that if Parliament has adjourned, and if anyone of these regulations are successfully challenged, it is possible that persons who have been interned will slip out. The other regulation I referred to was that dealing with persons making use of statements calculated to discourage recruiting. In that case the magistrate held that it was ultra vires.

The amendments were then carried and the Bill passed its third reading.

"I think we have reason to feel proud of the position we occupy, both in the matter of soldiers and those who are left behind." —Prime Minister Fisher.

Andy was here referring to patriots who give their lives, and patriots who contributed towards the War Loan—at 4½ per cent.

Mr. Hoyle, N.S.W. Minister for Railways, speaking at Gulgong on Sept. 6, told the young men that if they did not volunteer to go to the front they would soon have to go as conscripts. He appealed to the men to respond to the call, then there would be no need for the army leaders to ask for conscription, which would be granted in that case. Interjections during the Minister's speech compelled him to appeal to the police to remove a man from the back of the hall, but no action was taken.

A movement is on foot in Germany, says the "Labour Leader," to apply conscription to women's employments. Articles are being widely published urging that women should be given a dose of "Potsdam." It is suggested that compulsory training in household and other duties should be introduced, and some Authorities, says the "Times," are recommending a regular system of training "in barracks" for either one year or two, followed by periodical "trainings." "Vorwarts" is denouncing these schemes as "organisation gone mad."

On Saturday, July 18, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Swiss Peace Federation (formed for the study of a basis for a lasting peace) met at Berne. It was decided to call together an international congress at Berne in October, and to invite to it members of Parliament, Professors, and other public men from belligerent and neutral countries.

The arguments of militarists in all lands are the same. Their attacks upon the international peace movement are identical. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," for instance, in a long article devoted to the German Socialist Manifesto, regretted the publication of the document on the ground that it would give the enemy an excuse for thinking that there is division of opinion, and that it was, like all other premature suggestions of peace, calculated to prolong the war. The writer of the article said:

"No one in Germany desires war for its own sake. Every well-disposed person in the world knows that peace is desired by the German people as a whole, not only by the Social Democrats. Everyone appreciates the sacrifices of precious life and property exacted by every day of war. There is no need of proof that a speedy peace is incomparably more valuable than one in the remote future. But one thing stands firm: Germany can conclude no peace which allows it to appear that its enemy's attack was successful. . . . It is not for us to stretch out a hand for peace, which it was not we who broke. To do so would only expose us to the danger of experiencing a proud rebuff for a generosity which would be interpreted as weakness. The counsel of the Social Democrats is bad."

That is precicely the attitude of the jingo press here, which deplores the wicked waste of life and wealth by war, but refuses to strive for peace lest weakness be suspected. The "enemies" have at least one thing in common—they are all agreed that the enemy must be crushed and that no one must be the first to cry "enough."

The head of the great religious community of the Bahai, which has thousands of adherents in Persia, Egypt, and the East, has issued this message to his followers: "In time of peace all nations have been preparing for war; in time of war let all men of good-will prepare for peace." Our Christian missionaries have evidently neglected the conversion of this chap.

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WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE.

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Every woman who enters the labor market and by competition drives a man from what would otherwise be a regular source of revenue to him, aids in the disqualification of men to marry—is helping to dig her own matrimonial grave, and they are digging fast.—N.A. Richardson, "Introduction to Socialism."

The War Loan.

The Commonwealth Government has successfully floated a local war loan, over thirteen million being subscribed.

The House of Representatives was naturally elated, and cheered lustily when Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister, announced the success of the loan. The financial situation was not too bright before the loan was launched. Loans in Europe were off, and it was doubtful if a large loan could be successfully floated locally.

In these circumstances something had to be done. If the Government could not have continued to borrow and drift pleasantly with the sluggish stream, hon. members might have reluctantly been compelled to do something serious in the direction of allowing the people to produce something for themselves.

The success of the loan, however, saves the situation. Hon. members can still draw their salaries, and either invest them in land, or go to the races and lose them. The feudal landlords may still keep their grip on the natural resources of the country, and "business as usual" may proceed in the same old way for the benefit of the profiteer parasite.

In announcing the success of the loan to the House, Mr. Fisher read a statement prepared by the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, Mr. Denison Miller, which showed that the various banking institutions and companies had been the principal subscribers. According to Mr. Miller, the principal contributors were:—

COMPANIES.

Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company	£1,000,000
Australian Mutual Provident Society	250,000
Perpetual Trustee Co., Ltd., Sydney	125,840
R. Barr Smith, Adelaide	150,000
Colonial Sugar Refining Co.	100,000
Broken Hill Proprietary Co.	100,000
Sir Samuel M'Caughey	75,000
Foy and Gibson Proprietary, Ltd.	50,000
Howard Smith, Ltd.	50,000

THE BANKS.

Commonwealth Bank	500,000
Bank of New South Wales	250,000
Bank of Australasia	250,000
Union Bank	250,000
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney	100,000
E., S., and A. Bank	100,000
State Savings Bank of Victoria	100,000
Queensland National Bank	75,000
Bank of Victoria	25,000
London Bank	25,000
Colonial Bank of Australia	25,000
National Bank of Australasia	25,000
Commercial Bank of Australia	25,000
Royal Bank of Australia	25,000
Australian Bank of Commerce	10,000

Other smaller concerns and well-to-do individuals also contributed, as Mr. Miller said, "generously" towards the new 4½ per cent. issue.

After reading Mr. Miller's statement, Mr. Fisher said:—

"I don't think that I will be exaggerating when I say that the whole of the people of Australia have risen to the occasion in the most patriotic way. I think we have reason to be proud of the position we occupy, both in the matter of soldiers we have sent away and those who are left behind."

The amount of pride we feel will, of course, depend upon our point of view.

If we have contributed a few thousands to the war loan at 4½ per cent., we can sit patriotically at ease and rest comfortably assured that the future will not be so gloomy as it might have been if the loan had failed. If we have given a relative or two to the war, we may also feel proud that they were willing to go and fight for us, who preferred to remain here at peace. But the big institutions which contributed most patriotically and generously have most to be proud of.

Had the big concerns not contributed as they did, goodness only knows what would have happened to them. They were fairly up against it. They had either to contribute and help to keep the scheme of things going, or refuse and see it collapse. Theirs was Hobson's choice. They have a grip on the sources of production under the present system. They have a mortgage on pastoral, mining, and all other industrial enterprises, and from such draw an enormous tribute. They stood to lose their hold in the event of a collapse, for had such occurred, the sources of production would have had to be opened for the supply of the people's needs. When Mr. Fisher, therefore, says that the whole of the people of Australia have risen to the occasion he evidently means merely the *people who had most to lose. The occasion* was desperate and the big fellows responded "generously"—at 4½ per cent.

THE NORTON GRIFFITHS SCHEME.

Attention has been again focussed on the Norton-Griffiths agreement. Mr. Wade, the Liberal leader in the N.S. Wales Assembly, tabled what amounted to a vote of censure on the Holman Government regarding its action, and this started the Liberal press barking. But in all the clamor, Holman's position was never effectively assailed. When the war broke out the State found its credit gone. Holman had to obtain money somehow, or else let the whole crazy structure of alleged progress and prosperity come down with a crash—the Labor Government with it. Unemployment on a grand scale was imminent, and if misery and destitution could exasperate and goad a people to revolt and hang its leading politicians, that was a possibility Mr. Holman had to guard against. The press would have us believe that Holman could have obtained money without the aid of Norton Griffiths, but the press knows different. Holman tried and failed, and had to accept the firm's terms. That it has since become known that a certain London financial institution put Norton Griffiths forward and guaranteed the firm's bona fides doesn't prove that money was obtainable elsewhere. It proves the opposite. The financiers simply told Mr. Holman to accept Mr. Griffiths and swim after a fashion, or else refuse and sink. In the circumstances what could the poor man do? That the arrangement was in violent contradiction to the ideals of the Labor party goes without saying, but Laborite principles are very elastic and capable of being stretched considerably. Mr. Holman admits that even the beloved day labor principle has had to be jettisoned, and he hints that absolute conscription may yet have to be resorted to. The Labor party has unbounded faith in its leader's ability to do anything and everything, but when it comes face to face with the facts of the Norton-Griffiths agreement, we may expect thousands of its members to climb down.

PESSIMISM.

Thomas Paine said in "The Crisis," a pamphlet addressed to Washington's soldiers:

"These are the times to try men's souls."

His words are applicable to our times. The war has pushed millions off their old mental perches, and they are now talking in a new strain. Even our old light-hearted friend and comrade, "Gee Bee," like many others, is experiencing a kind of mental revolution, though his may be something akin to that of Jaques in "As You Like It." Jaques has travelled, has seen much, and has arrived at a state of pessimistic humorous melancholy. An extract from Shakespeare's work will reveal more than anything else. Here is one:—

Jaques: "I pray thee, pretty youth, let me be better acquainted with thee."

Ros.: They say you are a melancholy fellow.

Jaques: I am so I do love it better than laughing.

Ros.: Those that are in extremity of either are abominable fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure worse than drunkards.

Jaques: Why, 'tis good to be sad and say nothing.

Ros.: Why, then, 'tis good to be a post.

Jaques: I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politic; nor the lady's which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these: but it is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects: and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me, is a most humorous sadness.

Ros.: A traveller! By my faith, you have great reason to be sad: I fear you have sold your own lands, to see other men's; then to have seen much, and to have nothing, is to have rich eyes and poor hands.

Jaques: Yes, I have gained my experience.

Ros.: And your experience makes you sad: I had rather have a fool to make me merry, than experience to make me sad: and to travel for it too.

How many good comrades and sterling battlers have arrived at the "humorous sadness" described by Shakespeare. The ceaseless war against unjust conditions, the impossibility of escape from the "fell grip of circumstance," the apathy of the crowd, the hostility of opponents, the fanaticism and intolerance of parties, these, with "sundry contemplation" of their travels form a compound of "many simples," and wrap them in a peculiar melancholy of their own.

In the Bible we are told that the first pair were warned against eating of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. They might eat of the Tree of Life and enjoy themselves, but woe unto them if they eat of the Tree of Knowledge. The old fable is still true to the facts of life. Eat, drink, and be merry. Make money and let the Devil take the hindmost and things will go well with you. But study and become wiser than your fellows, help to make the world better, and your garden of Eden turns into a wilderness. And the peculiar thing is you cannot go back. Once you have gained knowledge, once you have eaten of the forbidden tree and become a Socialist, you cannot unlearn your lesson. You cannot go back into Eden of innocence—or ignorance. An angel with a flaming sword bars the way back, and you can only go forward and fight along with those who are going your way.

A GRAND SUGGESTION.

Grand Duke Nicholas Points Way to Universal Peace.

Among the many solutions of the war I hasten to add the following summary of an address delivered to the Coalburn I.L.P. by a local comrade, on Sunday, 4th July. The subject of the address was "On the Best Method of Bringing the War to a Close":—

"He disclaimed any knowlegde about the cause of the war. He was neither pro-German nor pro-British. He was simply a 'protester' against the whole rotten business. But although he didn't know who started the war, he was convinced that the Kaiser and his Allies were solely to blame for the continuance of it. He was no admirer of the Russian system of government, but he was simply lost in admiration for the strategy of the Grand Duke Nicholas, whose retreats, according to the British Press, were simply a 'dodge' to lead the Germans on, and the Germans, being stupid and ignorant, were simply advancing into the trap, and by the time they reached Petrograd there would be none of them left, as the Russian rearguard would have wiped them all off the landscape. So, through German stupidity, the war would be prolonged, and many lives (German lives) sacrificed. Now, all this could easily be avoided if the Kaiser would only imitate the tactics of the Grand Duke Nicholas and march his army in the direction of Berlin. And the Grand Duke Nicholas, being the originator of this sort of strategy, would refuse to be led into the trap and would continue his march homewards—just to show his contempt for imitators. The Czar, no doubt, would upbraid him for a lack of military knowledge, and might even accuse him of cowardice, but the world would give him credit for sound commonsense—not to mention discretion. Of course, the Austrians—taking their cue from the Germans—would make for Vienna, so that all parties would arrive home and the war would end automatically. By that time the people of Europe might have learned wisdom enough to insist on the same tactics being employed in the west, with the same result. Then a conference of representatives of all the nations could be held at the Hague, and a resolution passed: 'That, in future, no nation be allowed to go to war unless they first gave an undertaking to conduct the war strictly in accordance with the strategy of the Grand Duke Nicholas.'"—"Glasgow Forward."

AGAINST THE WAR.

In a letter to the New York Globe, Wm. English Walling denies that the 4,500,000 Social Democrats of Germany are heartily supporting the Kaiser in the European war. He points out that at the March 20 session of the Reichstag, 32 of the 97 social democrats present, refused to give the Kaiser their moral and financial support. In this minority are two leaders—Bernstein and Haase. The "Vorwaerts," the party's official daily, is steadily opposing the government and the war, and has the support of eight of the nine members of the Reichstag districts of Greater Berlin. The Socialist papers of Leipsig, Bremen and other large cities, reveal a similar spirit. The Socialists of Stuttgart, by a two-thirds vote, indorsed Liebknecht and condemned the pro-war Socialists. Walling is of the belief that at least 1,500,000 of the Social Democrats of Germany, or one-third of the party, are against the war. "The Globe" sees in these facts the possibility of the overthrow of Kaiserism from within Germany itself. This it proclaims the "hope of the world."

THE UNIFORM OF FORGIVENESS.

The following is part of a speech delivered by Robert Ingersoll many years ago. It was not fashionable at that time to state plain facts about organized "Christianity." But these words of the great iconoclast seem to be of peculiar interest just now. Some people blame the Socialists for not stopping this war.

"Is there a solitary Christian nation that will trust any other? How many millions of Christians are now the uniform of forgiveness, armed with the muskets of love? . . . How many millions of Christians are now armed and equipped to destroy their fellow-Christians? Who are the men in Europe crying against war? Is it the church? No; the men who do not believe in what they call this religion of peace. When there is a war, and when they make a few thousand widows and orphans; when they strew the plain with dead patriots, Christians assemble in their churches and sing 'Te Deum Laudamus.' Why? Because he has enabled a few of his children to kill some others of his children. This is the religion of peace—the religion that invented the Krupp gun, that will hurl a ball weighing two thousand pounds through twenty-four inches of solid steel. This is the religion of peace that covers the sea with men-of-war, clad in mail, in the name of universal forgiveness. This is the religion that drills and uniforms millions of men to kill their fellows."

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

This is a struggle between two classes in modern society. On one hand the capitalist class and on the other the working class. The former to retain the wage system and prevent any change in the economic structure of society; the latter to destroy the wage system by abolishing capital.

Between the two warring classes in modern society stands the state, (the army, navy and the judiciary.) *As long as the capitalist class retains full possession of the state, the power of coercion, they are able to use it as a weapon to defeat every attempt to alter the economic structure of society.* Hence, every attempt to destroy economic privilege and establish industrial democracy inevitably takes the form of a political class struggle between the exploiting class (the capitalist class and the exploited class, the working class), the capitalist to hold, the working class to take.

ON THE GROUND OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE WE ARE INVINCIBLE; IF WE LEAVE IT WE ARE LOST. BECAUSE WE ARE NO LONGER SOCIALISTS. The strength and the power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle; that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, and that within capitalist society effectual reforms, which will put an end to class government and class exploitation, are impossible.—Liebknecht.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

"The reader is warned against concluding that the fittest is necessarily the best. In point of fact, it may be the worst. The tape-worm will survive in the intestines after the death of the man. Yet nobody would think of saying that the tape-worm was the better of the two. Nature abounds in similar examples: rats, mice, and other vermin will survive a famine which kills off human beings by the million. Therefore the fittest must be understood to mean the animal or type best suited for the conditions in which it happens to be placed. The fittest means the animal or type best able to conquer the difficulties of its situation,—the type most in harmony with its environment. If the environment be undesirable, the fittest for it will be undesirable also."—J. Connell.

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Why Recruits are Scarce.

"MANY ARE CALLED BUT FEW ARE CHOSEN."

"Thirty one experienced recruiting officers fished all day and caught eleven recruits. They brought eighty applicants to the Armories, but of these only eleven succeeded in passing the doctor."—"Toronto Globe," July 2.

Similar reports to the above have appeared from time to time both in the Canadian and British press, yet it is amusing to notice the excuses that are given out to account for the slowness of recruiting both here and in England. "Lack of patriotism," "cold feet," are among the most popular reasons given, but we would point out that they are not reasons—they are merely the excuses. The real reason lies deeper than the average jingo is apt to look.

The reason men cannot be got, is because suitable men in the number required do not exist. The above report shows that about fourteen per cent of the applicants for enlistment were physically fit for active service, and this in the face of the fact that the standard has been reduced so that they will now take men 5ft. 1in. in height, and with a thiry-four inch chest! Do you realise what it means when out of every hundred men anxious to fight for "their" country, only fourteen are physicaly fit to be accepted? Could we get anywhere, a more scathing indictment of the capitalists' system and so-called "civilisation?" Not an uncivilised country in the world could show such an alarming proportion of physical and mental defectives as the countries that boast to be the centres of our modern civilisation.

The conditions under which the average workers labor—the long hours, the unsanitary factories, the prolonged nervous strain and consequent exhaustion, lack of really nourishing food, all have contributed to deteriorate the physical condition of the race. The present chronic lack of sturdy, sound men is the cumulative effect of three or four successive generations bred in wage-slavery, under the profit system, which cares nothing for the physical condition of its dupes, but is concerned only with the amassing of wealth. Long hours of exhausting labor are bad enough, but when we remember that the workers are also poisoned and half starved through the excessive adulteration of practically all foodstuffs, and such choice "economical," nourishing diet as corn-flakes, force, grape-nuts and shells—when everything in fact that they take, from the milk-bottle of their infancy to the rum-toddy of their old age is tampered with for the sake of profit—it is no wonder at all that only fourteen out of every hundred applicants are physically fit to stand a five-mile route march.—"Canadian Forward."

PROSTITUTE PATRIOTISM AND OUT-OF-WORK SOLDIERS.

Durban, Saturday.

Mr. Thomas Boydell, M.L.A., in a strongly-worded article in a local paper on the vistimisation of men who have returned from the German West campaign to find themselves out of employment and stranded, calls for the appointment of a committee to enquire fully into the matter and then publicly expose what he describes as "those prostitutes of patriotism."

"Our men," he says, "readily responded to the call of the country because they felt it their duty. They were cheered when they went away. They finished the work they were set to do at the risk of life and health. They were cheered and lauched when they returned—and now they can go to hell and take their families with them, for all those prostitutes of patriotism care. They were heroes yesterday, but are stiffs to-day, walking the streets, begging for the employment which they voluntarily gave up to go and do their duty—and begging from the employers who have been making huge profits and whose property and interests have been protected from the German menace.

"We have got too many flag-wagging hypocrites in this town," adds Mr. Boydell. "We want more patriotism."—"Sunday Times" (Johannesburg).

GERMAN SOCIALISTS. SERIOUS SPLIT OVER THE WAR.

A striking disclosure of the continued existence of diverse views among the German Socialists is evidenced by a suppressed manifesto issued by Richard Calwer, the well-known German Labour leader. The substance of this appears in the German paper "National Economist."

Calwer says the conflict of views in German Labour circles makes inevitable a decisive break in the ranks in the first year of the war. The Social Democrats have succeeded in destroying the unity of the party. Many persons hope for a reconciliation, while others regard a rupture as inevitable.

There are three diverging sections. The first demands peace at any price, being absolutely blind to the political exigencies of the situation, and having internationalism as its hobby-horse. At the opposite extreme is an element which wishes to continue the war till the final victory of Germany, being opposed to any modification of the Empire's boundaries.

Between these two extremes is a block composed of a large majority of the party. The attitude of this element towards foreign policy has not been determined. It is impossible to predict whether eventually it will support the extreme radical wing or join politicians who hope for the support of members now under arms who, having looked death in the face, will return with new convictions, and, discarding traditions and dogmas, will influence the decisions of the Social Democrats on questions of foreign policy.

A change of opinion is already noticeable, many regarding military superiority as the only way of preserving peace.

A SENSATIONAL MANIFESTO.

Milan, Saturday.

A manifesto issued by ninety leading German Socialists against their official representatives has caused considerable sensation.

The Milan newspaper "Corriere della Sera" says the manifesto is the most revolutionary document published since the beginning of the war, and shows that the split in the German Socialist Party is daily becoming wider.—Reuter.—"Sunday Times," Johannesburg.

An American Professor was recently discharged by his University for teaching dangerous doctrines. He wrote a book on "Income," and explained that income is divided between property owners and those who serve the community. The income of property owners, he pointed out, is protected by law, while the income of the useful people is left to take care of itself. It is unnecessary to explain who sacked the Professor.

"There is no country in Christendom where religion exercises such powers as in Russia."—Lord Bryce.

And from Holy Russia the "intellectuals" are transported to Siberia.

Despite what Lord Bryce says of the power of religion in Russia, it is doubtful if Russia can beat Australia much in this respect. In N.S.W., for instance, no one can speak in a public hall but the clericals, and the discussion of "intellectual" subjects is specially prohibited by Act of Parliament. Church land and property pay no rates and taxes, and a few days ago the Water and Sewerage Board wiped off as a bad debt £34,000 which the churches owed the State for water and sewage rates. The old parties are absolutely afraid of the clergy.

A question was asked the other day in the British House of Commons concerning the advisability of suppressing a group of persons calling itself a Peace Committee. The Attorney-General said that the matter was under consideration. Whereupon Mr. Outhwaite pointed out that the Peace Committee takes as a guide the book which says, "Blessed are the Peacemakers," and suggested the need for suppressing the New Testament at the same time. The Attorney-General didn't reply, but we may be sure many hon. members grinned at his silence.

Philip Snowdon, in the course of a speech in the British House of Commons, on the last Naval Estimates, accused the armament firms of fomenting strife. "It would be impossible," he said, "to throw a stone on the benches opposite without hitting a member who was a shareholder in one or other of the armament firms. Bishops were well represented; Sir J. Lonsdale (Unionist), held 5000 shares in Beardmore's; Sir J. Compton-Rickett (Liberal), hon. president of the Free Church Council, held 3200 shares in John Brown's and 2100 in Cammell Laird's; and Mr. S. Roberts (Unionist) figured practically in every list."

When Mr. Snowdon resumed his seat, some time elapsed before hon. members recovered their equanimity.

Replying to Luke Jones, General Secretary A.S.P., N.S. Wales Attorney-General, D. R. Hall, said the liberation of Socialist Charles Jackson from jail, and the stoppage of prosecution of J. Quinton was a matter for Federal Attorney-General Hughes. When, however, the Federal Attorney-General stated that N.S. Wales had no power to prevent people selling pigs to other States, Mr. Hall replied that he could not allow the action of his department to be governed by the opinion of the Federal Attorney-General. Thus we have it from our State Attorney-General that he has sole power to guard the interests of profiteering food brigands, but not to pevent the State police from illegally jailing Socialists under a Regulation which has been declared ultra vires. Socialists should bring this matter before every trade union and Political Labor League in the State.

Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.—Jefferson.

It is error alone which needs the support of Government. Truth can stand by itself —Jefferson.

Australasian Socialist Party.

Principles and Policy.

1. Objective.

The Social ownership with Democratic control of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

2. Statement of Principles.

The present form of Society rests on private ownership of the land and the machinery (tools) of production.

The owners of most of the land and machinery of production constitute what is economically known as the capitalist class. Hence the use of the term, "The capitalist form of society."

This form of ownership divides society in all countries into two distinct and opposing classes —the capitalist class and the working class.

The working class produces all the wealth that sustains society, while it is held in complete economic and industrial subjection to the capitalist class, which lives on the wealth produced by the working class.

To enable the working class to wage the class war, it must be fully conscious of the wrongs inflicted upon the workers by the capitalist class; and it must organise industrially to voice its wrongs and assert its claims. Then it will be prepared for political action to overthrow the usurping class and to abolish classes for over.

The deaths by starvation, the millions of unemployed, the excessive toil for bare subsistence, the poverty, crime and consequent misery, are all the direct outcome of domination by the ruling class. That class must go.

The Australasian Socialist Party demands common ownership of all agencies of wealth production by the people themselves and the control of all industrial affairs on the basis of social equality.

The workers of Australasia must, without delay, take up their position along with the organised, class-conscious workers of all other countries. There is no escape from the thraldom of capitalism short of its complete overthrow, and this can only be achieved by the class-conscious industrial and political organisation of the working class.

The Australasian Socialist Party, therefore, calls upon all workers to forthwith identify themselves with the existing A.S.P Branches in their respective States, and to work unceasingly for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, and for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery.

3. Guiding Rule.

The Australasian Socialist Party shall on all political and industrial legislation make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct:—Will the proposal advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Australasian Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Australasian Socialst Party is absolutely opposed to it.

4. As to Palliatives.

Whereas the advocacy of political palliatives (so-called) tends to obscure the working class objective of emancipation from wage slavery, and thus causes the workers to expend time and effort to little purpose; and

Whereas political palliatives (so-called) as adopted by legislatures have rarely proved efficacious, and have usually created the need for further legislative restrictions, and therefore kept working class action circular instead o straight; and

Whereas political palliatives even if desirable are best obtained by educating and organising for basic ends, inasmuch as sops have ever been conceded when something more fundamental is the demand; be it

Resolved that the Australasian Socialist Party declares against a programme of palliatives, and urges the workers to concentrate their energies upon abolishing capitalism by perfecting their industrial organisations and only using the ballot for Socialist propaganda.

5. As to Political Action.

No member of the A.S.P. shall stand as other than the candidate of the A.S.P., or support other than the candidate of a Revolutionary Socialist Party for Parliamentary or municipal office. A Revolutionary Socialist Party shall be any party which bases its Propaganda on the recognition of the class struggle, and declares for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, and has no programmes of Palliatives.

No member or branch of the A.S.P. shall enter into any alliance temporary or permanent with any other than a Revolutionary Socialist Party. Socialist candidates shall be selected by the branches concerned, and where no branch exists by the Central Executive and before running be endorsed by the Banches to which the candidate shall pledge himself to advocate and support the principles and policy of the A.S.P.

Before entering upon a compaign a candidate shall hand to his Branch a written resignation to be read in the event of him swerving from the A.S.P. Policy.

A candidate must have been for twelve months a member of the A.S.P.

6. As to Unionism.

The A.S.P. aims and declares for Industrial Unionism as against craft or sectional unionism, for whereas the specialisation of the processes of production, the invention of machinery, and the concentration of ownership into fewer and fewer hands, makes craft unionism unable to cope with this economic development, and ever growing power of the employing class, because it is a relic of a lower stage in the evolution of captalist production, i.e., the organised labor expressions of lower forms of tools, the A.S.P. therefore declares that to-day this organisation has outlived its usefulness, and has created crafts and sections amongst the working class in the same industry, and this contradiction in industrial development allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set in the same indusry, and industry against industry, thereby defeating one another when waging war against the encroachments of the capitalist class, with their superior and higher developed organisations. And in view of this economic development the working class must organise in such a manner as will correspond to the development of the tools of production. This, then, makes it imperative that industrial organisation on right lines must be so constituted that all but technical distinctions between crafts and callings must be eliminated, and sectionalism abolished. The A.S.P. therefore affirms that industrial unionism in contradistinction to craft unionism is that form of organisation which is based upon the recognition of the class struggle, and through which all its members in one industry or in all industries, if necessary, can act as a unit and adopt such methods by which the might and power of the working class can be best exercised and demonstrated.

The A. S. P. therefore endorses the Detroit I.W.W.

The A.S.P. affirms its pronounced and mature conviction that Compulsory Arbitration, Wages Boards, the New Protection, and the like, as manifested in slightly-differing enactments in the Australian States and New Zealand, have not been advantageous to the working class.

7. As to Compensation.

The Australasian Socialist Party vehemently protests against the working class being misled by the Labor or other parties into the belief that it is possible to socialize the instruments of production by a gigantic scheme of 'buying out," or compensation to the possessing class, and warns the workers against endorsing such a utopian, immoral, and impracticable plan.

8. As to Militarism.

The A.S.P. declares itself uncompromisingly hostile to all forms of armaments and militarism, recognising that the armed forces will be used to buttress up capitalism, and to hold down the workers. The A.S.P. further recognises that the energies of the working class can be better utilised in building up their industrial and political organisations, which shall finally render war impossible, as such organisations by international affiliation and alliances between the working classes of all nations are the chief guarantee of the peace of the world.

9. As to Schools.

In declaring the need for Socialist Schools, the A.S.P. urges that same be established whenever and wherever the circumstances permit.

10. As to Historical Materialism.

The A.S.P. pledges itself to the materialistic interpretation of history, which asserts that the transition from one system of society to another, as in the past, from primitive communism to chattel slavery, from chattel slavery to feudalism, and from feudalism to the present Capitalist State, has been the result of new and improved methods of production, and the time has now arrived when the present scientific tools of production, by being socially owned, would make possible the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

11. As to Education.

The A.S.P. declares for and supports the principle of Secular Education in State schools; and against subsidising denominational schools; and further holds that as State schools are composed of scholars of different religious beliefs, the introduction of religious teaching can only result in fostering religious bigotry, and is a waste of valuable time

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Darling Harbour Branch of the Amalgamated Railway and Tramway's Association carried the following resolution at the last meeting:

"That this branch calls upon the Government to release Charles Jackson, who is serving a sentence of three months under a Regulation of the War Precautions Act which has been declared ultra vires by an Adelaide Magistrate."

Get your Union to protest against the jailing of C. Jackson, and see that N. S. Wales Attorney-General, D.R.Hall, and Commonwealth Attorney-General, W. M. Hughes each get a copy.

Ask the capitalist class to abide by its own laws.

Attorney-General Hughes tells us that the food brigands and shylocks cannot be prevented from robbing us unless the Constitution is altered. No doubt the Attorney-General is right, but we cannot help marveling how easy it was to suspend the Constitution and give the Minister for Defence power to jail working men without a trial.

A WAR PRAYER.

God is undoubtedly on the side of the Allies, but fearing that he may not know exactly what is wanted, a religious weekly has published the following model prayer:

We humbly beseech Thee, O Lord:—

That the Allies may have sufficient war supplies.

That we devise means of preventing enemy submarines' attacks, and that Christ may be with the boat-loads of British who are being sunk.

That we may have sufficient soldiers, sailors, and airmen to defend our Empire.

That prayer may be made for the Empire to receive the fruits of victory.

That spontaneous wisdom be granted to all our military leaders.

That Belgium, France, and Poland win back their lost territory.

That all treachery be discovered before it injures the Allies.—

For Christ's sake,
Amen.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST ARRESTED.

Ken R. Leslie, was arrested at Gunning, N.S.W., last week for distributing the War Trust pamphlet three months ago. Leslie is a resident of Tumut, and it was at that place that the pamphlets were circulated. The authorities prohibited the pamphlet, and as Leslie didn't circulate any more, the Tumut police took no further action. When, however, Leslie went to Gunning, over a hundred miles away, he was immediately arrested by the Gunning police. He is to be tried at Tumut on Sept. 10.

It should be noted that the Gunning police are part of the same (N.S.W.) force as the Tumut police, though you might think they wern't.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12248107

"Business as Usual."

THE PATRIOT: "Sacrifice, did you say? Oh, very well! Later on, I'll attend to that."

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective: The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.
LUKE JONES,
General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. September 18.

A Launch Picnic is being arranged for Eight Hours Day. Full particulars in next week's issue.

LUKE JONES,
Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Again Sunday's meeting in the Domain was a great success, and the various speakers outlined the great amount of liberty we are at present enjoying when hardly a day goes by without some of our comrades being arrested and thus deprived of their liberty. The sales of paper and literature were again good and the activities of the party are indeed on the boom. The street meetings were also a huge success.

Comrade Rennell's address in hall on "Some Fallacies of Spiritualism" was very interesting and a good attendance proved the interest taken in this subject. The usual questions and discussion followed.

J.L., Min. Sec.

FIXTURES.

Domain, Sept. 12th. Chair: Mrs. Lorimer. Speakers: P. Harford, Rennell and J. Kilburn.

Market Street. J. McCormack, J. Warner, Rennell and F. Brown.

Park Street. E. Hoile, P. Harford and J. Quentin.

Com. Rosenthal will lecture in hall on Sunday night, Sept. 12th, on "Some Aspects of Socialism;" Com. Slade in the chair.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Friday night: Johnston-st., Leichhardt. F. Hancock, Mrs. Lorimer.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge. F. Hancock, J. Kilburn, A. Thomas.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge. F. Hancock, J. Kilburn, A. Thomas.

Comrade C. Jackson having been sentenced to three months jail for speaking too plainly about the war, the Branch has decided to open a Fund to assist Mrs. Jackson during her husband's incarceration. Donations should be forwarded to the undersigned at the above address.

The following donations have been received:—J. Kilburn 2/-, E. Tansley 1/-, N. Finch 2/-, H. Pickup 2/-, T.B. 6d., J. Darcy 2/6, W.E. 6d., J. Wessler 1/-, F. Stewart 3d., Thinker 2/-, Mrs. Tunks 1/-, H.G. 6d., C. Cote 2/-, C.J. 1/-, W.G. 1/-, J. Vincent 2/6, J.M. 2/-, Nickolson 1/-, Supporters and Friends 16/6, P. Poto 1/-, S.F. 1/-, Schoolmate 6d., G.T. 1/-, A. Thomas 2/-, Denoven 6d., L.L. 3d., C. H. Williams 2/-, J. Higgins 2/6, W. Thomas 6d., Sydney Branch £1, J.G. 2/-, E. Jones 2/-, C. MacMahon 2/-, Auburn Branch 5/6, F. B. 6d., Mrs. Lorimer 1/-, A. Leeds 2/-, E. Tansley 1/-, H. Pickup 2/6, Nickolson 1/-, J. Darcy 2/6, N. Finch 1/-, Mrs. Tunks 1/-, A.B. 6d., C.D. 1/-, Thinker 2/-, J. Vincent 2/6, Tom Brickie 2/6, G.B. 6d., Poole 2/-, W. Tonge 1/-, W. Cook 1/-, United Irishmen 10/-, Balmain Branch 3/-, Bruno 1/-, J. Kilburn 2/-, Supporters and Friends 5/11, A. Simes 1/-, J. Higgins 2/6, J. Dooley 2/-, H. L. Denford 2/-, J.G. 2/-, J. Heard 5/-.

RAY EVERITT, Secretary.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night at comrade Jenkin's residence, Kurradah Road, Auburn.

The usual propaganda meetings will be resumed when the warmer evenings set in.

Those who desire to join the branch and help in forwarding the Socialist cause should hand in their names to the branch secretary.

J. J. KEGG.

BALMAIN.

We had a splendid meeting here on Sunday night. Sloan opened, and Comrade Conway, of Canada, delivered an interesting address, which was highly appreciated by those who heard it. A temperance advocate challenged Conway to discuss the liquor question, and on the latter accepting, a lively half-hour ensued. The literature sales were very satisfactory.

G. NELSON,
11 Merton-street, Rozelle.

More subs are wanted.

Do not covet your neighbor's wife, nor his house, nor his ox, nor his horse, nor anything that is his, but get after his sub for your paper for all you are worth. Subgetters are doing good work but more are wanted to hustle and assist. Another two hundred annual subscribers would help us to enlarge and improve the "International," and now that the Labor Party is getting disgusted with its leaders they should be easily enrolled. Get going then, altogether.

HOW THE PARROTS FOUGHT THE HAWK.

A Parable.

A flock of parrots saw a hawk hovering over them, and immediately they set up a great clamor.

How to fight the hawk was the vital question.

As their fear grew, their mental power declined, until at last they could do nothing but chatter incoherently together. Nothing could be heard but shrill cries about internment, enlistment, and conscription, as the paralysed birds frantically urged each other to go and fight the hawk.

At last the whole flock became so panic-stricken that they neglected to feed themselves. They were almost dying of starvation, when one in red plumage suggested that they had better repair to the farms and factories and acquire something to eat so that they would be better able to see the trouble out.

No sooner had he said this than the majority fell upon him with cries of "Socialist," "enemy sympathiser," and "traitor." They made the feathers fly out of him, and finally arrested and put him where he could not say such things.

When they had done with the revolutionary one, they were surprised to find that they had not scared the hawk in the least.

International Socialist Club.

The Monthly General Meeting of Members of the Club will be held on Sunday, Sept. 12, at the Club Rooms, Dalwood Chambers, Bathurst-St. To commence at 11 a.m. Members are requested to attend.

H. DIERKS, Sec.

Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title.	s.	d
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzgen)	4s.	
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism. Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s	
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.	
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.	
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.	
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.	
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.	
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudon (Marx)	4s	
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.	
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s	
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wails)	4s.	
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	6s.	
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s	
Capital, Vol. 1, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s	
Capital, Vol. 11, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.	
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.	
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson)	3d	
Unionism and Socialsm (Eugene V. Debs)	6d	
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn)	6d	
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages). (Lafargue)	6d	
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d	
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm)	6d	
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx)	6d	
The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo)	6d	
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann)	6d	
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri)	2s	
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue)	2s	
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis)	2s	
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis)	2s	
Memoirs of Karl Marx. Delightful personal recollections (Liebknecht)	2s	
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. Best and completest work on Marx's theories, with replies to critics (Boudin	4s	
Life, Writing and speeches of Eugene V Debs. A large volume originally published at 8s, containing all of Debs' most important writings, with a life sketch by Stephen M. Reynolds and a preface by Mary U. Marcy (Debs). Cloth.	4s	
Philosophical Essays, including the Religion of Social Democracy, the Ethics of Social Democracy, Social Democratic Philosophy, etc. (Dietzgen)	4s	
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. The story of a fight won by wage-workers; then lost by their middle-class allies (Marx)	2s	
The Communist Manifesto. First published in 1848, this is still the classic statement of Socialist Principles (Marx and Engel). Cloth, with Liebkecht's No Compromise	2s	
The World's Revolutions. A historical study of the great Revolutions; the chapter on Christianity is especially fine (Untermann)	2s	

ABOU SUB HUSTLER.

Abou Sub Hustler (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room
An Editor writing—visage steeped in gloom;
Bent was his back, careworn his look, and old.
Exceeding peace had made Sub Hustler bold,
And to the vision in the room he said:
"What writest thou?"—the scribe just raised his head
For one brief second; then he spake out thus:—
"The names of those who hustle subs for us."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,
Though your name WAS on this list long ago."
"Just watch my smoke" said Abou, so next day
He tackled every one who passed his way;
As he entered once again his household door
His list had reached the century mark—and more.
Next day the Ed. arose and called him blest—
Abou Sub Hustler's name led all the rest.

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Enter names and addresses and enclose 1/- for each Quarterly sub. and address to The Managing Editor, 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

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JUST ARRIVED.

"The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills, 5s. By Post 5s. 6d.

"The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists," by Robert Tressel, 2s. 6d. Posted 2s. 9d.

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Economic Warfare.

A New Pamphlet by
W. R. WINSPEAR,
(Editor INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST)
68 Pages and Cover.

Economic Warfare is an application of Socialist principles to Australian politics.

It traces the growth of political parties from their inception, and explains the economic interests they represent.

It discusses the early aims and tactics of the Labor Party and shows where it has failed.

Price 3d. Posted 4d.

Special Quotations for 12 Copies or over.

Cash must accompany all orders.

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